

**ENTERED**

December 07, 2016

David J. Bradley, Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	§	
	§	
Respondent/Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-16-2988
	§	(CRIMINAL NO. H-92-177-05)
PATRICIA LEBARON,	§	
NO. 60090-079,	§	
	§	
Petitioner/Defendant.	§	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Defendant, Patricia LeBaron, has filed a Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence By a Person in Federal Custody ("§ 2255 Motion") (Docket Entry No. 718) and a Motion for Minor Role Adjustment and Sentence Reduction Based on United States v. Quintero-Leyva and Pursuant to Amendment 794 and 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Docket Entry No. 719).<sup>1</sup> The United States has filed a Motion to Dismiss and Response to LeBaron's § 2255 Motion ("Motion to Dismiss") (Docket Entry No. 724).

On January 21, 1993, a jury found petitioner guilty of tampering with a witness in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 1512(a)(1)(C); use of a firearm during commission of crime of violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1); obstructing the free exercise of another's religious beliefs in violation of 18

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<sup>1</sup>All docket entry references are to Criminal No. H-92-177.

U.S.C. § 2, 247, and 371; and violating RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(c) and (d). (Verdict, Docket Entry No. 201) On May 26, 1993, petitioner was sentenced to four life sentences to run concurrently with two twenty-year and two five-year sentences. In addition, she was sentenced to consecutively serve a single five-year term. All of these federal sentences were to run concurrently with the undischarged portion of the sentence to be served pursuant to petitioner's Arizona conviction for auto theft. (Judgment in a Criminal Case, Docket Entry No. 255) On December 20, 1994, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed petitioner's conviction. United States v. Barlow, 41 F.3d 935 (5th Cir. 1994), cert. denied, \_\_\_ S. Ct. \_\_\_, 1995 WL 79156 (March 20, 1995). On September 29, 2016, LeBaron signed her § 2255 Motion.

28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1) imposes a one-year limitations period from the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final. LeBaron's one-year limitations period expired on March 21, 1996. LeBaron argues that she should nevertheless be resentenced because she is eligible for a sentence reduction pursuant to Amendment 794 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines. She argues that her § 2255 Motion is not time barred because Amendment 794 only became effective on November 1, 2015. (§ 2255 Motion, Docket Entry No. 718, p. 10)

The court concludes that petitioner's § 2255 Motion has no merit and is time-barred. Amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines do not apply retroactively unless the United States Sentencing

Commission determines that the amendment is to apply retroactively. See United States Sentencing Guidelines §§ 1B1.10(a)(2)(A) and (d). Because Amendment 794 is not listed in § 1B1.10(d), the amendment does not apply retroactively and, therefore, provides LeBaron no basis for relief. For the same reason Amendment 794 provides no exception to the one-year limitation period for filing a § 2255 motion.

Accordingly, the United States' Motion to Dismiss (Docket Entry No. 724) is **GRANTED**, LeBaron's Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence By a Person in Federal Custody (Docket Entry No. 718) is **DENIED**, and this action will be dismissed with prejudice.

**SIGNED** at Houston, Texas, on this 6th day of December, 2016.

  
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SIM LAKE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE